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which the growing facilities for their importation were able in large part to meet.

(11) We agree with our author in thinking that the institutions of indented servitude and slavery were very different in their most important feature, that is, in the personal status of the servant and the slave. The general influences of the two institutions on the interests of the community were, however, practically the same. No one can study the two without a feeling of the profoundest regret that the slave was ever introduced. The demand for his labor was great, because he was a cheaper worker in the soil, but all of his superior powers could have been dispensed with. It was not until about 1671 that the importation of negroes began to reach proportions of importance. All that had been accomplished in Virginia previous to that time had been accomplished by the white servant. It was a homogeneous community, and so it would have continued but for the existence of the docile and timid African. If the future could have been foreseen, how sternly the importation of the negro would have been discouraged! Happy and wise are the Australians, who, recognizing the unnumbered woes that attend the introduction of the colored races, as shown by the misfortunes of the South, have forbidden their admission to the great island continent.

Full justice has not yet been done to the great class of English servants, so called, who came to America in the colonial age. To them, more, perhaps, than to any other distinct class is due the broad foundation upon which our American civilization was laid. In the formative period—the seventeenth century—they were of supreme importance, negroes not yet having been brought over in great numbers from their native country. The indented servant of the colonial age is deserving of lasting honor as one who was ready to abandon his native soil to contend with the strange conditions beyond the sea, and with the axe in the forest and the hoe in the field, to lead the van in the first stage of that majestic march of the race, which did not halt until the shores of the Pacific had been reached.—B.

"DESCENDANTS OF MORDECAI COOKE, OF MORDECAI MOUNT, GLOUCESTER COUNTY, VIRGINIA, 1650." New Orleans, La., 1896.

This is a valuable genealogical pamphlet, by Professor Wm. Carter Stubbs, Ph. D., of Audubon Park, New Orleans, La. He is a native of Gloucester county, where the Cookes settled in 1650, and a descendant of Mordecai, of "Mordecai's Mount;" therefore, he has taken especial pride and pains to draw upon every available source for his valuable data, which he has systematized and elaborated in a handy little volume.

Besides the Cookes he has brought in other old families. The romantic traditions in the Cooke family he either substantiates or explains their improbability. He gives the Cooke patents, births, baptisms, col-

lege records, arms, and the quaint epitaphs upon their tombs, and finally takes up Mordecai, of "Mordecai's Mount," and presents a comprehensive compendium of his descendants, embracing interesting biographical and genealogical mention of other families with which the Cookes were allied, viz: Booths, Buckners, Baylors, Baytops, Burwells, Fauntleroyes, Fitzhughs, Masons, Mallorys, Pauls, Thrustons, Taliaferros, Whitings, and others.

On page 28 there is an error. "Lucy<sup>4</sup>" must have been the daughter of Mordecai Cooke; at least this is the testimony of her son, Rev. Thomas Smith, and as he was born in 1740, his mother could not have been born in 1748. Lucy<sup>4</sup> evidently married Gregory Smith, and afterwards she married George Booth.

But such errors will creep into any extended pedigree, and the hall mark of careful research is upon this genealogical brochure. It is what we would expect from such an enthusiastic lover of antiquities.

Mr. Stubbs wisely inserts Mr. W. G. Stanard's record of the "Throckmorton Branch," which had appeared in the *William and Mary Quarterly*. Mr. Stubbs announces that as the Cooke genealogy was issued at a sacrifice of time and expense, copies can be obtained of J. W. Randolph, Richmond, Virginia (or at Audubon Park, Louisiana), for the nominal charge of fifty cents.